

INSURGENT ROW BEFORE TAFT

SECRETARY FISHER AND SENATOR BRISTOW MIX IT UP.

A hot day of Kansas history followed by the fight between Secretary of the Interior, mixed it up with Senator Bristow, the insurgent Kansan, to-day while the people at the Kansas semi-centennial celebration.

The fight came without a warning. Not a quarter of the people even knew that Fisher was present.

Gov. Stubbs called upon him unexpectedly for a speech, and before the insurgent Executive knew what was happening Fisher had put his heel on the neck of "hypocritical and demagogical progressives" and had his audience in an uproar.

Gov. Stubbs was on his feet before Fisher had ceased talking and crowded into the first pause to introduce to the audience "the great Senator whom every Kansan knows."

Then Senator Bristow went after Mr. Fisher. He seized the opportunity to resent Mr. Fisher's attack upon "hypocritical progressives" as an infringement of the integrity of the citizenship of Kansas, and demanded that the people of other States concede the honesty of the people of Kansas as Kansas admitted the honesty of others. He drove home the local note in his speech for all that was in him and his appeal caught the excited crowd.

The rump came at the end of a wearisome, uneventful day. President Taft had just finished reading an address on the history of Kansas. Ten thousand people had gathered at the fair grounds to hear the President, and Gov. Stubbs, who presided, had warmed them up with full-some praise and epigrammatic expressions that might have been culled from the speeches of Col. Roosevelt on the baby crop.

The crowd had expected a rousing speech from Mr. Taft. They had gathered for some good Kansas spellbinding and it was evident that they wanted of history of their State as the President read it.

But Fisher took his audience at a jump. He stood before them silent until they had grown quiet. Then he said:

"I am one of those who count myself in the ranks of the progressives."

The Kansas audience got the familiar slogan in an instant and the Secretary's voice was lost in cheers. He waited again for them to quiet down. Then he continued:

"I believe in true progress. I do not believe in the hypocritical demagogical progressives who declare for progressiveness and then oppose every practical progressive policy put forth. I believe in progressiveness that means what it says. When the President of the United States told an audience some time ago that he was trying to keep to the middle of the road I believe that he meant what he said and I think you believe he meant it. You must judge a man by what he does and not by what he says."

By this time Gov. Stubbs was in action to introduce the next speaker. Secretary Fisher paid the Governor his compliments.

"I am glad," he cried, "to see Gov. Stubbs on the platform with President Taft to-day."

Senator Bristow plumed at once into the local note to win his audience. He said:

"We of Kansas may sometimes have been accused of acting before we thought, but we have always had the courage to stand up for what we believed to be right. I never faced an audience, Mr. President, more serious and thoughtful of facts than this one. When Kansas differs with the people of other States on some economic question we are always willing to believe the other fellow is as honest as we are, and we want them to concede that to us. Now I want to say to Mr. Fisher that we are going to have our part in the working out of the problems that are to secure justice to all and special privileges to none."

Senator Curtis, who represents the regular faction of the Republican party in the State, broke into the discussion and declared that he would support the legislation which Secretary Fisher was recommending on Alaska, and added that he believed the people of Kansas would approve of his course and of that sort of progressiveness.

The President in speaking to his audience at the centennial celebration paid a compliment to the citizenship of Kansas and lauded the memory of Judge Madison, who was the Congressman from this district and who died suddenly a few days ago. The rest of his address was devoted to Kansas history.

Mr. Taft in an address this afternoon at the laying of a cornerstone for the local Masonic lodge took occasion to register a complaint of central government and governments as a means for the more satisfactory fixing of the responsibility of the public business. The President said:

"Experiments have been made as to the character of the best national government. I think the general tendency of the modern view is that that municipal government is best, at least for cities of any size, which has the responsibility in one or a very small body of men and makes them answer to the whole people of the city for the efficiency of the government. The method by which the people elect eight or ten or twelve or fifteen different officers takes away the opportunity of the people to hold some one responsible for defects in the actual government. It is a method which a man may say, 'Well, I am not responsible for what that officer did. I am not responsible for the whole city government. I am only responsible for my office.'"

But if you give the Mayor under the so-called Federal system the right to appoint all the officers and any officer fails the Mayor is responsible, because he appointed him and he ought to remove him if he is a bad man or make him better if he is capable of improvement."

Tomorrow Mr. Taft has his last day in the Southwest State. He visits Topeka tomorrow morning.

NEW YORKER KILLED BY AUTO.

Car Turns Turtle, Crushing Richard Dickerson to Death.

Richard Dickerson, of New York, was killed and one of two brothers named Patrick had been badly crushed in an automobile crash near Buchanan this afternoon.

The Patrick brothers were traveling south in a car owned by their father, who was in thirty-second street, New York, and met Dickerson, an old schoolmate, on the way. They missed the national highway and turned into a side road near Buchanan.

There is a sharp curve at that point and one of the Patrick boys who was driving saw a large maple tree which appeared to be in the center of the roadway. The car was out of control and the automobile and went over an embankment, the machine turning turtle.

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CAVALRY RIDE OVER CROWDS

MEXICO CITY MOB STONES THE MUNICIPAL PALACE.

Return of Madero from the South Starts Trouble—Howls for Removal of Federal Governor—Professors Assassinated—Magon Army Beaten.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 26.—More than a dozen persons are in hospital here as the result of charges made by the mounted police on rioters in various parts of the city to-day. Serious trouble was avoided by the prompt action of the Government, which called out the reserves before the crowds of rioters were able to grow to considerable size.

A crowd of the lower classes began to gather about 10 o'clock in front of the municipal palace and to demand the resignation of Rivera, the Governor of the Federal district. The crowd grew insulting and began to throw stones. Then the mounted police rode over the people, using the flat of their swords.

At the noon hour riots were begun in other parts of the city. Several street cars in which unpopular officials rode were stoned. The car windows were broken and many passengers were injured.

It is believed that the riots are the result of the return of Madero from Yucatan and the southern States this morning. A crowd of several thousands, mostly peasants, congregated at the station to receive Madero and escorted him through the streets to his home, where he made a short speech. Madero was accompanied by Pino Suarez, the candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Later the crowds started the trouble.

More than a hundred professors connected with the schools of the city and the republic have petitioned President de la Barra to dismiss Francisco Vasquez Gomez as Minister of Public Instruction. They say that he is unfit for a position in the cabinet, as he is unfriendly to both de la Barra and Madero. Gomez is sure to be evicted whether de la Barra or Madero becomes President. The professors ask, however, for the good of education in Mexico, that the removal be made at once without waiting until the inauguration of the new President next December.

Since the Congress has decided by a large majority against the postponement of the elections, all parties are working hard in preparation for the primaries next Sunday. Lists of the voters according to the census of 1910, have been sent to all the judges of elections. A great effort will be made, especially in Mexico City, to avoid all charges of fraud. Zapata and Almazan, the leaders of the bandits calling themselves insurgents against the Government, are now located with small parties in the mountains of Oaxaca and are making overtures to the Government looking toward surrender. The Government has sent agents to treat with them.

Trouble continues in the State of Chihuahua where Chumil Indians have opposed the candidate selected by Madero. The situation there is further complicated by a fight to change the capital of the State from San Cristobal. The Government is attempting to arbitrate the differences but has not been successful.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Sept. 26.—The band of Magonistas that has been operating in the lower Rio Grande border region of the State of Tamaulipas for the past two weeks was completely routed yesterday by a force of Mexican soldiers, according to advices received here to-day. It is reported that fifteen Magon rebels were killed and a number wounded. No casualties on the Mexican side were reported.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

WOMEN TELL ABOUT FLAGG

GRAND JURY HEAR EMPLOYEES, ONE OF THEM A REPORTER.

He Tries to Get His Books and Papers Back Without Success—Ernest Flagg Bails Sewall and Jackson and Defends Jared—Madeline Russe Heard From.

The Federal Grand Jury took up yesterday the investigation of the charge that Jared Flagg, Jr., has been using the mails to defraud. The principal witness before the Grand Jury was a woman who has been employed by a newspaper since August to get evidence against Flagg. She was dressed in black. She attended many of Flagg's luncheons at the Beaux Arts Cafe and became so friendly with him that it is said that she was able to furnish to the post office inspectors transcripts of Flagg's books long before he was arrested.

About forty girls, most of whom were young and good looking and who have been employed by Flagg, were subpoenaed. Their testimony was needed to show that Flagg did not carry on stock market transactions that would warrant the dividends he had been paying to his customers.

The hearing on the charges against Flagg and the eight men who have been arrested with him is set for 2 o'clock this afternoon before Commissioner Gilchrist. The general impression in the Federal Building yesterday was that the Grand Jury would report indictments this morning which would do away with the hearing. Madeline Russe, 19 years old, who was employed in the office of Flagg, did not appear at the office of District Attorney Wise yesterday, although he had expected her. She called up on the telephone and said she would be there to-day. The post office inspectors have made no attempt to arrest her.

Ernest Flagg, the architect, gave bail yesterday for Elbridge G. Sewall, who assigned checks for Flagg's concern, and for Henry A. Jackson, who was arrested with Flagg on Saturday. This left E. Tonnyson Neely, the only Flagg captive in the Tombs. No one seems to be looking after him. Ernest Flagg made this statement:

I and the other members of the family to which he belongs are proud to claim relationship with Jared Flagg. We are not ignorant of his faults, the worst of which is an apparently uncontrollable habit of exaggeration, nor are we unacquainted with his perfect honesty and other good qualities, which far outweigh them. If we did not know him to be utterly incapable of what has been ascribed to him we should be overwhelmed with shame.

Jared Flagg's crimes of stock which does not produce criminals. Since 1907 on the paternal side and since 1906 on the maternal side our people have borne honorable records in this country and many estimable and useful citizens have been numbered among them, but none more able and in many respects remarkable than he of whom I speak, and I may also say there has never been one so misunderstood and misrepresented by those who do not know him personally as this same Jared Flagg.

I shall not attempt to defend him, for he is perfectly able to defend himself if his books and papers are restored to him; but I want to protest against what seems to me one of the most high handed and outrageous persecutions to which innocent people have ever subjected.

With no other excuse than that some one suspected he might do something wrong in the future his office was raided, his books and papers seized, he, his friends, customers and clerks dragged off to jail by people acting in the name of the United States, while the newspapers without a scrap of evidence and in spite of statements of esteem and confidence from those who were interested personally in his financial operations and who knew most about what he was doing treat him as a common swindler, put words in his mouth which could only be uttered by a low braggart, call his assistants "cannibals," whatever that may mean, and hold perfectly innocent and honorable gentlemen up to scorn and insult, simply because they happened to be in his company.

The whole proceeding is shameful, but not for them or him.

My brother, his family and friends are able to regard what has been done with composure because they know that it is only a question of time when this shame will be placed where it justly belongs.

Jared Flagg made an attempt yesterday to get back the books and papers taken from him by the post office inspectors from his seven room office in West Fourth street. Robert C. Beatty, counsel for Flagg, appeared before Judge Lacombe and asked for an order to show cause why United States District Attorney Wise and Marshal Billy Hendon should not return them. Mr. Wise appeared before Judge Lacombe and said he was sorry but he didn't have the papers. The post office inspectors had them, he said. Judge Lacombe denied the motion and no steps were taken by Flagg later in the day to get a writ of replevin, which seemed to be the only course left to him.

HITCHCOCK CARRIES AIR MAIL

Continued from First Page.

Baltimore I could see very little of the ground below owing to the closed in construction of a monoplane. To-day from the biplane all this end of Long Island was stretched out to be looked at. "Yes, air routes are all right for practical mail carrying," Mr. Hitchcock continued in answer to a question. "I mean," he smiled, "the air is all right, but the vehicles must continue toward perfection. But even with the aeroplane as it is now it would be very useful to us, particularly in some parts of the country. Take along the Colorado River in the arid district of Yuma, for instance, or in parts of Alaska. Along the Colorado there are places where detours of fifty miles out of the way are made in mail routes to get to a bridge. An aeroplane could hop right across the river."

Attorney-General Wickersham was asked whether he too intended to fly. He looked wistful.

"I haven't made peace with my family yet," he replied.

When asked for an explanation of this the Attorney-General said that he first would have to square matters with his family and get permission before accepting any of the invitations to go aloft which were offered him yesterday.

"I'm one of those unfortunate beings," remarked the Postmaster-General, "who hasn't any family."

Before the flights began there was a great deal of grumbling among some of the fliers of biplanes along the row of hangars because as the programmes of the week are now laid out the speedy monoplane will win all the money in sight. The prize money totals \$31,000, \$3,000 of which is for women fliers, and most of this goes to the winners of speed contests. The principal kick of the army against the navy aviators in the early afternoon was that the management was discriminating in the matter of expense money.

Gov. Woodruff read something in yesterday morning's newspapers about dissatisfaction around the hangars, but said he believed that these stories were mere rumors with no foundation in fact. A moment later Gov. Woodruff came upon the field and found to his surprise Capt. Beck, Lieut. Arnold and Milling of the army and Lieut. Ellyson of the navy and Victor Mers, Beatty and Capt. Baldwin, spokesman for Lee Hammond, awaiting him.

There was a long and earnest confab between the fliers and Gov. Woodruff. White, whose Nieuport is the fastest machine on the field, and Tommy Sopwith, flying a Bleriot almost as fast, happened along and were invited to attend the conference. Then Gov. Woodruff and the fliers advanced in company formation on the reporters.

"I ought to have a platform to make this speech from," began Gov. Woodruff facetiously. "I'm not used to addressing the crowd down on the level—I mean, that is."

"We getcha, Governor."

"Well, I find upon coming to the field that there has been some dissatisfaction among the fliers, but it was all due to a misunderstanding which has been cleared up. Some one had told the men now grouped around me that we were discriminating unjustly by paying the expenses of some fliers here (Grahame-White and Arnold) and not paying expenses for many others. Mr. Grahame-White and Mr. Sopwith have just assured these gentlemen that the stories told them are false. All right, gentlemen."

Gov. Woodruff was assured that what he said was right. Everybody said he was right and that the clouds all were cleared away and the sun shined and the fliers advanced in company formation on the reporters.

"And how was everything patched up?" one army man was asked after Gov. Woodruff started off to take up other work. The officer grinned and winked and walked right off to his little aeroplane and rose like a happy little lark to the sky.

Did the other strikers skylark happily and promise to continue to do so during the rest of the meet. The chief kick of the army and navy fliers was the after securing a week's leave of absence they had come to a meet in which there were few prizes which offered the slower biplanes half a chance and that the story did not do them any good. They got all the prizes also were having their expenses paid. But all seemed settled yesterday.

Little Miss Dutrieu got a great big kick when she scouted skyward in her Farman late in the afternoon, her debut in America. She made some turns about the field that caused more than one aviator to go heartily. "That girl is a beauty. There is no case prize on the programme for her, however, but the management decided yesterday to put up a gold and platinum pocket book in triumph for her if she goes up for duration."

"How much money are they going to put in the purse for you?" the little French girl was asked.

"Only my own money will go in it. I'm afraid," she answered mournfully. "And I have very little."

"Well, you're game, kid, dead game," said a mechanic with much sincerity. "Mam'selle didn't understand the words, but she grasped the sincerity and her thanks with a 'Merci, m'sieu.'"

Sopwith won the bomb throwing event with a throw that averaged 21 feet 103 inches from the front of the eight foot circle. Lee Hammond was second with a throw that averaged 92 feet from the centre. Sopwith got \$300 and Hammond \$150. Grahame-White won the last event of the day, a speed race cross-country for monoplanes, and so closed the afternoon by adding \$500 and \$300 more respectively to the money they had raised in during the afternoon.

Word was telephoned to The Six last night that Lindsey Hopkins, owner of the Curtiss machine which Lieut. Ellyson had hired for the conference with Gov. Woodruff in which Mr. Hopkins, representing the army and navy fliers and other aviators, had protested to Gov. Woodruff (a) because guarantees being offered were being paid to the two English fliers and not to the other aviators; (b) that the management had no right to name Sopwith as the lone flier for the prize donated by the Borax Company for an automobile-aeroplane race; and (c) that the judges were wrong in awarding the cross-country race for biplanes last Saturday to Sopwith.

The fliers who protested insisted that Lieut. Ellyson had been directed first to fly to the judges' stand before lighting out on the race and that because of these instructions Ellyson had been delayed. The ruffled aviators also have requested that cash prizes not won in any event be added to the prizes in other events.

Gov. Woodruff said a friend of Mr. Hopkins last night, "I'm promised Mr. Hopkins that all these matters will be straightened out to-day. The protesting aviators will all be at the meet ready to fly on Wednesday as usual."

ENGLISH ARMY FLIER HERE.

Capt. Patrick Hamilton Arrives and Will Take a Turn in a Monoplane.

Capt. Patrick Hamilton, a British military aviator, arrived yesterday on the Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis. He expects to fly in one of the two Deperdussin monoplanes recently brought to this country by George Deane, who is making flights in one of the machines at the Nassau meet.

Capt. Hamilton is an officer in the Worcestershire Regiment, which is stationed at Jahnsi, India. Six months ago he obtained a leave of absence to go to England to study flying. He may stay over here a month or two if he can get his leave extended. His wing name is Donald E. Patrick.

Capt. Hamilton is 28 years old and is an unlicensed pilot. He recently had a fall at Brooklands, which prevented him from coming to this country sooner.

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BROOKINS BREAKS RECORD.

Alights Upon Marked Spot After Thousand Foot Glide.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 26.—Thirty thousand people saw Walter Brookins break a world's record for accuracy in alighting at the opening of the three days aviation meet here this afternoon.

From a height of 1,000 feet Brookins came down a spiral glide with his engine stopped and alighted upon the spot marked on the ground. Alwood was among the first to congratulate him.

"It was wonderful," he said, "how did you manage to do it?"

No attempts were made at altitude flying, attention being given to spiral glides, dips, "grass cutting," or flying close to the earth, and other stunts. Alwood and Brookins furnished the most sport. Drew made a number of good flights.

ROOSEVELT TO CONSERVERS.

Ex-President Puts in Plea for Better Men and Women on the Farm.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 26.—The principal speaker at the National Conservation Congress to-night was Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the pure food expert of the Department of Agriculture.

The congress was thrown into an uproar this afternoon when Dr. Wallace read a message from Theodore Roosevelt. "I have here a message from a man you call Teddy," he said. "I have—But cries of 'Hurrah for Teddy.' 'Roosevelt, Roosevelt!' interrupted him. The cheering lasted some time. Col. Roosevelt's message to the congress read:

I most emphatically believe that there is no movement in our country at the present time of such importance as the developing of a higher country life. This was the object of the country life commission which I established. What we need most is good citizenship, that is a good family life, a high quality of manhood and womanhood, and above all things we need these things in the country districts, for in the long run every nation's welfare must primarily depend upon the welfare of those who till the soil.

The man is greater than his work. The farm can only be made what it should be by paying chief attention to securing the right man and woman on the farm. To develop soil fertility we must develop rural life, good and rural womanhood. We must have a social life on the farm far better worth living than such life has been in the immediate past.

Pray accept my heartiest sympathy and good will.

The afternoon session to-day gave glimpses of the breadth of the movement. Luncheon, game warden and teachers spoke.

Reports showed that organized effort is being made to conserve the soil, water power, forests, bird life, in fact all resources from the pine stumps of Louisiana to the deer in Maine. One speaker pleaded eloquently for the American shellfish.

"It is a far cry from shellfish to the needs of the Kansas farmer's wife, but we see in both the real patriotic meaning of conservation," Thomas McBride of Iowa said. "Conservation means 'use the world rightly.'"

OPIMUM RAIDS IN NEWARK.

About \$60,000 Worth of the Drug Seized in Chinatown in That City.

United States Government authorities from New York made a raid on the Chinese colony in Newark yesterday, making four arrests and confiscating about \$60,000 worth of opium and smuggled opium. On Monday night a customs inspector on a Pennsylvania ferryboat arrested a Chinaman in whose possession was found twelve cans of the poppy paste worth about \$1,200. The prisoners arrested in Newark said they were Bat Ling, 25 years old, a merchant of New York; Charley Lum, 46; Charley Song, 57, and Wing On, 39, all of Newark. They were brought before United States Commissioner S. Howell Jones and charged with having violated the Federal laws. Ling was held in \$2,500 bail and the three others were held in \$2,500 bail each for examination.

In making the raid the authorities found a white woman, who said she was the wife of Song. She told Detective Farrell that she wanted to get away from the Chinese, as she was afraid of being killed. She said that she refused to carry on the instructions of her husband which would make her a white slave. She said that her maiden name was Mabel A. Weiss and that she was brought up on a farm at Washington, N. J.

She said that she married a man named Mayton, but he died four months later. She came to Newark and taught a branch Sunday school of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church. Song was one of her pupils. She said that he promised her that if she married him he would take her to China, where she could continue her missionary work. The couple were married by the Rev. George H. Dowdall at 90 Madison street, New York.

Mrs. Song said she believed that her husband was trying to poison her.

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She showed some butter that she said her husband forced her to eat. The woman was not held.

The Government men who conducted the Newark raid found nearly fifty cans in their search. The officers said that the opium was enclosed in cans bearing the Government label and they alleged that the cans had already been used and were refilled. More than 250 empty opium cans were found with the Government stamp in one of the buildings raided in Newark's Chinese district.

Customs Inspector Albert O. Hokenson, returning from duty on a pier in Jersey City aboard a Pennsylvania ferryboat on Monday, saw a Chinaman with a package of cans. The inspector guessed that the cans contained something that Uncle Sam might want to ask questions about and ordered the Chinaman to come along to the Customs House with him.

The Chinaman said he was from a laundryman, of 29 Fell street and that he had bought the opium from another Chinaman in Jersey City. He said also that he intended it for his personal use. Ling was held in \$2,500 for examination.

It is the impression of some of the customs men that there is an opium headquarters across the Hudson for the benefit of New York. Steamships from the far East that dock in Jersey City and Bayonne will be put under stricter surveillance.

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